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JAPANESE ENTER MANILA

Capital Completely Occupied By Troops, Friday Afternoon, Says Official Announcement

The Japanese Army forces operating in the Philippines completely occupied Manila, capital of the islands, Friday afternoon, according to the communique issued by the Army Section of the Imperial Headquarters at 4:45 p.m. Saturday.

The Japanese forces are now keeping up their onslaught upon the enemy in Corregidor and Baptang, enemy's strongholds near Manila, the communique adds.

Japanese Bomber Units Hit Shipping in Malacca Strait—Convoy Attacked—British Troops Fleeing From Kuantan Hotly Pursued

TWO-THIRDS OF MALAY ENEMY CRIPPLED

The Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 5:15 p.m. Friday, made the following announcement:

Japanese bombers stationed in Malaya yesterday attacked a heavily guarded convoy in the Strait of Malacca composed of an unnamed number of ships severely damaging one 3,000 tonner and setting a 2,000-ton freighter on fire.

On the same trip the bombers discovered a squadron of enemy torpedo-boats heading north in the same strait and succeeded in sinking one and immobilizing three others, while at an undisclosed point, Japanese aircraft shot down a Martin 139W bomber.

Japanese Hotly Chasing Enemy

Domei

ON MALAY FRONT, January 2.—Japanese units are hotly chasing the British troops who are fleeing southward in utter disorder due to the fall of Kuantan into Japanese hands.

In close concert with the spirited drive of the Japanese units, squadrons of the Army aircraft from Wednesday morning furiously bombed and machine-gunned the retreating enemy.

Majority of British Smashed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE ON MALAY FRONT, January 2.—Two-thirds of the British force in Malaya have been completely crippled as a sequel to the sweeping operations by the Japanese forces who carried Kuantan, strategically pivotal point on the eastern coast of Malaya Wednesday morning.

The Japanese troops have so far broken down the enemy's 11th Division on the western coast, the 9th Division on the eastern coast and further smashed approximately 3,000 troops including Scotch units in the jungle sectors in the middle part of Malaya.

Malaya in State of Panic

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 2.—Of late, organized British resistance in the lower end of the Malay Peninsula is showing signs of internal disorder as proven by the thousands of Chinese, Malay and Indian refugees who have poured like an avalanche into the safety of the Japanese lines since yesterday. According to the refugees, military discipline in southern Selangor and Johore Provinces has crumbled and police organization in most of the cities have vanished resulting in unchecked looting and violence by organized bands of Chinese, Indians, Malays and even army deserters.

Kuantan Is Leading Port

Kuantan, which fell into the hands of the Imperial Japanese armed force December 31, is a key port located on the north bank of the estuary of the Kuantan River which pours into the sea along the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula, according to Chiko Ito of the South Seas Economic Research Institute, who told a Nichi Nichi reporter.

"An access is made through this important place of communication from the eastern coast of the Peninsula to the West coast and vice versa", says Mr. Ito, adding, "The place is also noted for the production of tin, gum and copra as well. In a place of about 80 miles from the place there was a English-managed tin mine boasting a considerable output of tin."

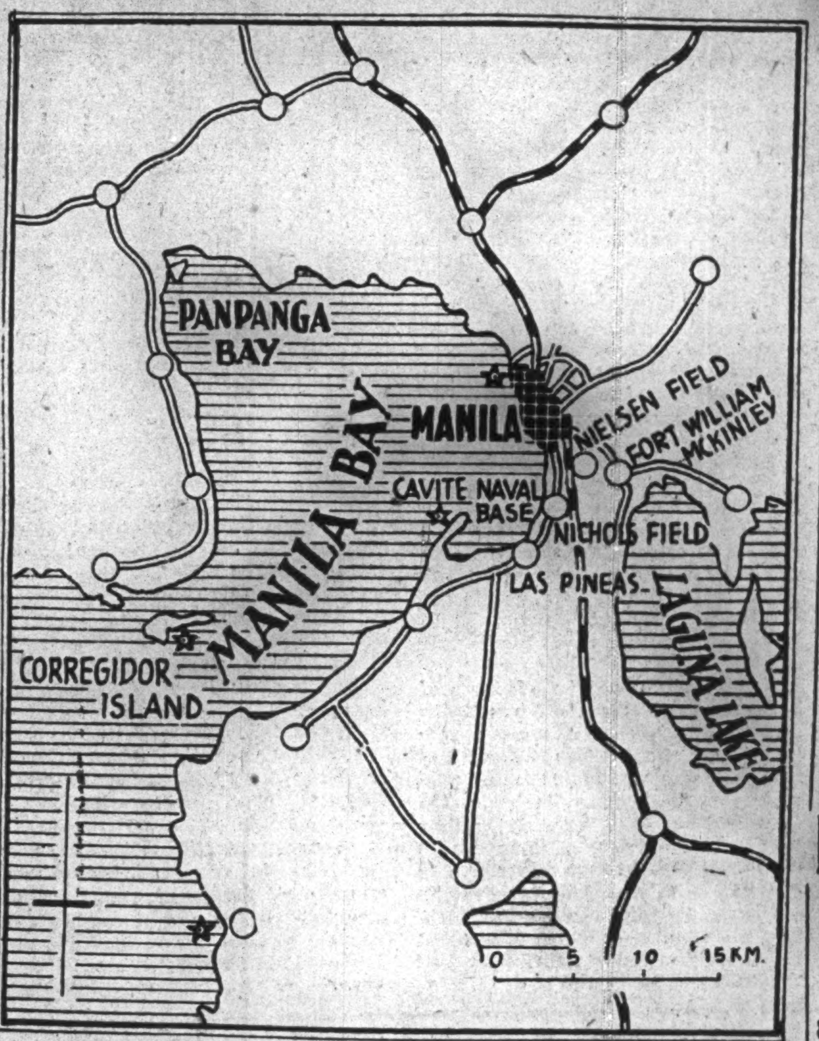
"Of the population of about 8,000, Malay people lead in number. The Chinese, the Indians and the English are negligible. The wet season lasts some three months beginning in December during which time monsoon often causes interruption of traffic and communication facilities.

"To reach to the western coast of the Peninsula from the eastern coast, travelers have to utilize the Malay Federation Railway running through the mountain ranges and vast areas of jungles. The trains of the railways carry the passengers to Port Swettenham through Kuala Lumpur," concluded Mr. Ito.

Singapore Now Menaced

By the occupation of Kuantan, the distance to Singapore has been shortened to 280 kilometers and this means a great menace to the British naval base. It is in Pahang State and is located at the mouth of the Kuantan River. It has a population of 3,000. From here, connection with Ipoh in Perak State, recently occupied by the Japanese Army Force driving the enemy along the west coast, is easy. Its wireless station, lighthouse, airfield and other important establishments were guarded by about 2,000 Indian soldiers. On December 9 the Japanese Air Force carried out intensive bombings on Kuantan Airfield and crushed most of the planes on the ground.

Arena of New Victories



With the occupation of Manila by the Imperial Forces on Saturday, the last American stronghold in East Asia has ended its existence. Shown in the map above are key areas surrounding the Philippines capital which have fallen one by one before the furious onset of the victorious Japanese Army. At the entrance to Manila Bay is Corregidor Island, now facing fierce pounding by the Imperial Fleet.

Factors Behind Navy Success in Pacific, Described by Captain Hiraide in Appeal

The brilliant war results of the Imperial Navy around Hawaii should not be connected alone with December 8, last year, the date when the battle was staged, but also to the time of the Washington Conference when Japan was forced to accept the 5-5-3 ratio for the size of its Navy, declares Captain Hideo Hiraide, the spokesman of the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters in the January issue of the Chuo Koron, a leading monthly.

Captain Hiraide in his article "Appealing to the Nation," continues:

When the Imperial Navy was administered this ratio, they decided to make the best possible use of it. They began multiplying the power of the prescribed size of the warships by adding most efficient training to tactics, hard mental cultivation of sailors, and building of submarines which were placed outside the limitation at the conference. The Navy authorities knew that this was the only way for a small-sized Navy to face a larger one.

Gradually came the proper conditioning of the Imperial Navy—mainly in its efficiency in weapons far exceeding that of the other Powers, in which may be counted the effective warplanes, guns and air-torpedoes. These achievements were won through the behind-the-screen endeavors of the Navy engineers. Next came the exceptionally hard training of the officers and men in the use of these weapons. No regular rest day was given them throughout a week.

There sometimes occurred accidents during the naval maneuvers when vessels and hundreds of men went to the bottom of the sea, because the maneuvers were purposely carried out in the dark. The training of the Navy airmen was conducted to implant a frame of mind to each that he should not expect to return safe to his aircraft-carrier. This kind of training was often accompanied by scores of victims.

20 Years of Effort

For the past 20 years since the Washington Conference, all of the Imperial Navy, both officers and men, have been completely denied personal pleasures. It was to that extent that even the pleasant family life for the Navy men had to be cut short for their duties. Thus all hardships were borne with fortitude for the future victories of the Navy. Quite reasonable it is to trace back the first motive of the Hawaii victory of the Imperial Navy to the time of the Washington Conference.

Britain had the bitter experience of losing hundreds of thousands of troops at Dunkirk. In view, however, of that country having relied on the sea forces rather than on land strength, the blow at Dunkirk was less bearable to that nation than the sinking of the warship Hood. The case may have been even more bitter with the sinking by the Imperial Navy of the battleship Prince of Wales boasted by that country as the impregnable citadel on the sea. All hopes of the sea power, Britain, rested on that ship. With the loss of the ship, the traditional high pride of the country kept up since Horatio Nelson has been utterly shattered.

As the flagship of the newly-named Eastern Fleet with Admiral Phillips on board, the Prince of Wales arrived at Singapore on December 2, last year. None of the British people imagined that the same ship would be sunk within a week of her arrival.

There was reason to believe that the Britishers in Malaya thought that among the British tactics employed in checking the projected landings by German and Italian forces on the strategic points in the Mediterranean Sea there would be many things to be applied most effectively in the British campaign against the Japanese around the peninsula. The idea as it was glaringly proved soon, was an utter failure.

British Scheme Foiled

By way of preventing themselves from meeting the same fate as the American forces in Hawaii, the British

(Continued on Page 2)

Completely in Japanese Hands

In connection with the much-awaited news revealing the fall of Manila, the capital of the Philippines, Colonel Hideo Ohira, spokesman of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, issued the following verbal statement on January 3.

"The army units of the Imperial Forces reduced Manila today. Manila is the military, economic, political and cultural center of the Philippines and consequently, the fall of the city together with the capture of Davao on Mindanao Island means that the Luzon Island as well as the entire Philippines have been placed completely in the hands of the Japanese forces. Since 1898, when the Americans deprived Spain of the Philippines, the United States has established in Manila a base from which to extend its sinister designs to the East Asiatic countries, particularly after the outbreak of the China Affair when America intensified its hostile attitude toward Japan.

"Thanks to the efforts of the brave and gallant officers and men of the Imperial Forces, however, it has become possible to re-establish this base of malicious operations as the capital of the Philippine Islands. The fall of Manila, nevertheless, does not indicate the annihilation of the American forces in the Philippines. On the contrary, they are continuing resistance by retreating to the Corregidor Fortress and to the Bataan Peninsula but the Japanese forces are launching terrific attacks.

"Simultaneously with rejoicing over the fall of Manila, I wish to pay my highest respect to those who sacrificed their lives during the operation and hope for the speedy annihilation of the American forces in the entire Philippines."

FIRST CABINET MEET FOR YEAR CONVENED

8th of Every Month Declared Imperial Rescript Observance Day

The first Cabinet meeting for this year was held at the Premier's official residence at 10 a.m. Friday with all State Ministers in attendance.

Following explanations by Masayuki Tani, President of the Information Board, the Cabinet members approved the matter regarding the establishment of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day (to be observed on the 8th day of every month).

Then, the Cabinet members deliberated on the bills to be submitted to the present ordinary session of the Diet. Friday's Cabinet meeting ended at 12:30 p.m.

The next Cabinet meeting will be held on January 6 in order to deliberate further on the bills to be presented to the Diet session.

In the meantime, the first Vice-Ministers meeting for this year was also held at the Premier's official residence from 9 a.m. Friday. At the outset of the meeting, Naoki Hoshino, Cabinet Chief Secretary, explained matters relating to the bills to be submitted to the 79th ordinary session of the Diet.

Remember 8th Every Month

The Government at Friday's Cabinet meeting decided to create the Imperial Rescript Observance Day.

Reflecting that "December 8" was the day when the Imperial Rescript was proclaimed to declare war on Britain and America, the Government has decided to fix the eighth day of every

(Continued on Page 2)

His Majesty Honors Premier of Thailand, Envoy for Services

His Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased, Saturday, to honor Premier Luang P'bula Songgram of Thailand with the Grand Cordon of the Paulownia and Phya Sri Sena, Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Japan, with the First Class Order of the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun, as a mark of His Majesty's special appreciation of the meritorious services rendered by Premier Songgram and Ambassador Sena in their efforts to bring about the materialization of the New Order in East Asia and for their help in concluding the Offensive and Defensive Alliance Pact with Japan, reports Domei.

NEW DRIVE STARTED ON CHEKIANG ENEMY

Japanese Bombers Braving Bad Weather Air-Raid Lungchow on New Year's Day

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN CENTRAL CHINA, January 2.—Three Japanese units which started a fresh offensive against several divisions of the enemy 10th Group Army stationed on the south bank of the Tsientang River in Chekiang Province succeeded in surrounding the 34th Division in the vicinity of Changehen, 18 kilometers south of Tsaowu by noon yesterday wiping out the larger percentage of the enemy and capturing the Chinese divisional second in command, General Chen Tungtien.

In the meantime, two other Japanese detachments moving in a flank movement from eastern Chenkiang Province caught a large contingent of motley volunteers near Tingkinfan smashing the main body of the group.

Lungchow Air-Raided

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA, January 2—Braving adverse weather conditions Japanese bombers based at a certain point in French Indo-China yesterday on New Year's Day raided Lungchow and Chungking stronghold in southwestern Kwangsi Province setting fire to military establishments at several points.

Mopping-Up Campaign

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 1.—The Japanese Forces in central China at 3 p.m. today announced as follows: The Japanese Forces in central China which launched a new mopping-up campaign in Chekiang Province at dawn today started a powerful drive to annihilate Chungking forces infesting the area around Tsientang-kiang. It was also revealed that the army air units are acting in close cooperation with the land forces.

Luftwaffe Busy New Year

Domei

BERLIN, January 2.—The Luftwaffe opened the New Year with a telling blow against British troop columns and motorized unit concentrations in the sector between Agedabia and Benghazi, Libya, it was announced today. Considerable damage was said to have resulted from the raid.

Fall of Manila Admitted

Domei

LISBON, January 2.—The United States War Department has admitted the fall of Manila in its war communique, according to a Washington report received here today.

The fall of this strategic Philippines harbor has been a great blow to the United States, the communique stated, adding, however, that resistance of United States forces in the Philippines has not been hampered in the least.

United States and Philippines forces have formed strong defenses to the north of Manila and are guarding the fortifications in Manila Bay to prevent their falling into Japanese hands, the communique stated.

Japanese in Manila Safe

Domei

MANILA, January 3.—With the occupation of this city by Japanese forces, all Japanese residents here, totaling about 1,500 persons, were reported safe today.

Manila Entry Announced

The Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 9 a.m. Wednesday morning announced that Imperial Army units are entering the city of Manila, capital of the Philippines, in rapid succession since yesterday afternoon.

The announcement reads:

"Imperial Army units have been entering the city of Manila one after another since the afternoon of January 2."

Captured in 24 Days

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN PHILIPPINES, January 3.—The city of Manila was placed under complete Japanese occupation at 3 p.m. Friday, only 24 days after Japanese forces landed in the Philippines.

The vanguard of Japanese troops at 11 a.m. had already arrived in the neighborhood of Citizen's Park. After the arrival of the vanguard, various Japanese main units successively entered the city.

Washington Admits Defeat

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 2.—The United States War Department announced that Japanese troops entered Manila at 3 p.m. (Manila time) today, according to a Washington report received here this evening.

Corregidor Under Fire

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN PHILIPPINES, January 3.—The fortified island of Corregidor at the mouth of Manila Bay is now subjected to a fierce attack by Japanese Army and Navy forces.

With the fall of Manila imminent, the United States forces in the Philippines, concentrating their transports off Manila Bay, were attempting to retreat, accord-

ing to our reconnaissance.

However, these American transports were bombed and severely damaged by Japanese Army planes Friday.

Japanese Reach Outskirts

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN PHILIPPINES, January 2.—Vanguards of the Japanese mechanized and tank units closing in on Manila from the north and south were reported to have reached a point several kilometers from the outskirts of the commonwealth capital early this morning.

Japanese at Gates of Manila

Domei

LISBON, January 2.—Admitting that Japanese forces now are hammering on the gates of Manila, authoritive American quarters declared that up to 4 p.m. yesterday, Washington time, there were no indications that Japanese troops had pierced through the defenses of the city, according to a Washington report received here today.

On Manila's southern front the situation has already become chaotic, but United States and Philippine Forces are still striving to defend their lines north of Manila against the onslaught of Japanese troops, these sources said.

A communique issued yesterday by the United States, only reported the situation on the northern Manila front and was completely silent regarding the southern front where United States resistance has crumbled, the report concluded.

Allies Too Late

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 1.—The Democracies, once more, have missed the boat in the Philippines, the Washington correspondent of the Argentine newspaper, La Nacion, declared today.

The United States in the Pacific area, he said, is repeating Britain's mistakes in Europe, namely, underestimating the power of its adversary and promising help which does not arrive.

Without doubt, he continued, Manila is 5,988 miles from San Francisco as United States authorities have pointed out, but, nevertheless, promise of reinforcements have not been kept.

Capture of Manila, together with the other reverses already suffered by the Allies in the Pacific vastly reduces potentialities of Allied defense, allowing the Japanese to advance toward other objectives, he said.

The disaster at Pearl Harbor, the sinking of the Repulse and the Prince of Wales and losses of Hongkong and Manila may not destroy utterly British-American equilibrium but will reduce drastically the strategic resources of the United States and Great Britain in the Pacific, he said.

The correspondent added: In a letter to the United States Government published by the Washington Star at the time of his appointment last year as commander-in-chief of the United States forces in the Philippines, General Douglas MacArthur pointed out, almost sarcastically, that the cause of war reverses in Europe lay in the fact that the Allies were too late, and present defeats in the Pacific point to the truth of his prophetic statements.

The Allies have been too late in everything, General MacArthur wrote at the time, especially too late in understanding enemy preparation and organization.

Victories are not miracles but are fruits of careful preparations and the concentration of superior forces at critical points, General MacArthur said. That has been the secret of past Axis successes and it is their hope of a final victory. The United States is making a big mistake by not recognizing this and moreover, in being "too late."

We must unite with British forces and synchronize the movements of both Anglo-Saxon forces, but unite not tomorrow, for that would be too late. Unite today, General MacArthur had declared.

Chinese Resent British Treatment

The surprising rapidity with which the Imperial Forces stormed Malaya has caused consternation among the British officials but what is still more interesting is the strong anti-British sentiment gaining ground among Chinese residents maltreated by the retreating Britons, according to a special correspondent of the Chugai.

"The excitement and turmoil caused by the fleeing British troops and British and American civilians from the Island of Penang can well be likened to the disgraceful state of affairs caused while the British troops were evacuating from Dunkirk. Particularly noticeable was the discriminatory manner in which the Chinese residents were treated when the British Government officials and troops, immediately upon arrival of the evacuation ship, made a dash for the vessel, leaving the Chinese unprotected and unprovided for. To cite one example, an aged Chinese woman with two little grandchildren, in denouncing the British attitude, revealed that though she repeatedly appealed to the British officials to accommodate her and the two little ones, her requests were coldly refused. Finally, she managed to induce a Norwegian to take them on board the last evacuation ship.

"In view of such discriminations, there were very few Chinese who were able to quit the island, it being held that even some of the members of the Chungking's Consulate in Penang are still hiding in the recesses of the island. The malicious treatment thus accorded the Chinese residents in Penang is causing unfavorable reaction among the Chinese people living in Singapore, fanning the anti-British sentiment among them. The Chungking Consulate in Singapore, believing it inadvisable to leave matters as they stand, demanded the British Government in the Straits Settlements to extend similar treatments to Chinese as to Britons in future and to avoid the recurrence of similar incidents as that which occurred in Penang. The British officials, however, flatly refused the Chinese request with the result that the anti-British sentiment is growing ever stronger.

"Meanwhile, it is held that the financial condition in Chungking has reached the gravest stage, one of the phenomenon indicative of the plights of the Chungking administration being that none of the staff members of the Consulate in Singapore have been paid their monthly salaries since September."

LOSS-HIDING ATTEMPTS BY CHURCHILL FAILURE

North African Success Can't Pay for East Asia Failure Says Berlin Paper

Domei

BERLIN, January 2.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's attempts to justify Anglo-American defeats in East Asia by the recent engagement of British forces in Libya cannot be regarded as very successful, Das Reich declared today.

The British claim to have won a "great victory" in Libya during the past few days, but the journal pointed out that German forces still are resisting and the "victory" has been won at a very great cost.

The journal said that time will come when the British will figure out for themselves whether a vast stretch of North African sand is worth more than the strongholds at Hongkong, Penang and the large stocks of natural resources in Malaya.

Domei

MADRID, January 2.—Due to the steady stream of conflicting reports received in England regarding the war in the Pacific, the British public has begun to ask, "where is the United States fleet?" the London correspondent of ABC reported from the British capital today.

Doubts have arisen as to whether the United States and Britain ever had a plan for a strategic and effective fight against Japan, the correspondent declared.

War Films Lauded

Cool courage of the Imperial Naval Air Force fliers demonstrated in photographing their war achievements on December 8 attack upon the Pearl Harbor is being highly lauded by Berlin broadcast, says a special Buenos Aires dispatch to a vernacular, adding that no combat has never been successful in recording on film the war results as completely as the Japanese naval fliers.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, January 3

ASAHI—Imperial Rescript Proclamation Day
Excellent Morale of Imperial Forces
YOMIURI—Discussions That Lead Nowhere
CHUGAI—Economic Might of Japan
MIYAKO—Pictures of Battle of Hawaii
HOCHI—Shipping Policy

Excellent Morale of Imperial Forces

ASAHI

New Year Day saw the Imperial Army and Navy repeating the victories which they had scored since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. These fresh victories, along with the pictures of successful attacks on Hawaii and other points on December 8 which were carried by the newspapers on New Year Day, did a great deal to increase the confidence of the people in a final victory in the war on the outcome of which the future of Japan and East Asia depends.

The circumstances of the sea battle of Hawaii in which the main units were sent to the bottom are vividly described by officers who took part in the historic operation. At the time Navy planes left their aircraft-carriers to blast Hawaii, a violent storm was raging. Nothing undaunted, the "wild eagles" flew on. At length they succeeded in locating their objective. To their disappointment they found the enemy base too narrow for them to swoop on it simultaneously. Divided into groups, they wreaked their vengeance on the enemy base. The Sea Battle of the Malay Coast was as severe as the Sea Battle of Hawaii and the display of bravery by the officers and men of the navy who took part in it was as brilliant as the heroism which marked the conduct of those who accounted for the major units of the United States Pacific fleet at its base.

The Imperial Army has been as successful as the Imperial Navy in the Greater East Asia War. The capture of Hongkong and the advances which the Army forces are making in the Malay Peninsula and the Philippines tell the tale of the invincibility of the Imperial Army.

ASAHI

On December 8, 1941, an Imperial Rescript was issued declaring war against the United States and the British Empire.

The people were profoundly impressed by the action which had the effect of scattering the clouds which have been overhanging the land for a long time. The grant of the Rescript was the occasion for the people to form a firm resolve to endure any sacrifice to meet the wishes of the Throne as indicated in the document. The enthusiasm with which the people are ready to respond to the Rescript furnishes the motive power for the people in going through the War of Greater East Asia and for constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Government has taken steps to perpetuate the memory of the day on which the Rescript declaring war on America and Britain was granted. Henceforth the 8th of every month will be observed as Imperial Rescript Proclamation Day. There is every reason to believe that the arrangement will go a long way in making the people renew the determination to win the war which the people made on the day when the Rescript was issued.

East Asia Day which has been heretofore observed by the people on the first of every month will be merged with the Imperial Rescript Proclamation Day. The step is in line with the new situation which has sprung out of the start of hostilities with America and Britain.

Discussions That Lead Nowhere

YOMIURI

The Australian Government has issued a statement in which it is held that as far as safety of the territory is concerned, the situation has improved to a marked extent since December 27. Exactly who the situation has improved is not clear. In all probability the Australian Government is hoping against hope that a joint armed force of the United States and Great Britain, strong enough to deal with the military might of this country, will be based on its territory.

It will be recalled that following the defeat of the American and British naval forces in East Asia in the early days of the current war the Australian Premier wrote to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, suggesting that the failure of the United States and Britain to provide improved defenses in the Pacific area was to blame for the turn of events which threatened the safety of Australia. He indicated his intention of calling back the Australian troops in Libya to employ them in the defense of the home country. The reports of the headquarters for a joint American and British armed force at Melbourne which have been gaining ground for some days apparently were circulated by interested parties in Washington in order to mollify Australia which evidently is getting impatient with America and Britain.

Information to hand indicates that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have agreed on the appointment of the officer directly responsible for the defeat of the United States in the battle of the Philippines as commander-in-chief of Anglo-American forces in the Pacific area. The officer and his staff may have succeeded in fleeing from the Philippines. But it is hard to think that he could organize an Anglo-American force in the Pacific area with the remnants of American and British forces cut off from the rest of the world.

Economic Might of Japan

CHUGAI

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya and President Aiichiro Fujiyama of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry have given talks in which they drew a growing picture of the economic might of Japan. Mr. Fujiyama specifically mentioned the fact that the goods held in stock by small and medium-sized merchants and industrialists would play a large role in the solution of economic difficulties which are confronting this country. There is no doubt of the immeasurably strong position of these merchants and industrialists. The question is how to mobilize their resources to meet the needs of the program of maintaining the war effort and constructing the Greater East Co-Prosperity Sphere. As Finance Minister Kaya admits, the smaller merchants and industrialists with their vast stocks of goods have made no small contribution to the success of the Government's program of controlled economy. There is no reason why they should not play a larger role in the working out of problems of adjusting national economics to meet the needs of the war effort.

In this connection, the advances of Japanese armed forces in the southern countries increase the need of coordinating the economies of Japan and the southern countries to make it possible for this country to win the Greater East Asia War. It is time that the inhabitants of countries in the Pacific area become determined to collaborate to the fullest extent in the conduct of the Greater East Asia War the winning of which is essential to the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Pictures of Battle of Hawaii

MIYAKO

Films depicting the Sea Battle of Hawaii in which all the principal units of the United States Pacific Fleet were sunk have been released. These, together with photographs of the historic operations made available by the authorities concerned, will enable the people to form an idea of the difficulties surmounted by the Imperial Navy in winning the victory in the battle. The manner in which the Pacific Fleet on which the people of the United States had been pinning so much hope was crippled at a stroke provides additional evidence of the invincibility of the Imperial Navy. We have no doubt that there are few Japanese who do not derive inspiration from these pictures of the great Battle of Hawaii and who do not make up their minds to serve the State as best as they can in this critical hour.

The Greater East Asia is an economic war in addition to being a test of military might. There are several economic problems which we must solve before we can be in a position to score a final victory in the war. The countries against which we are pitted are rich in resources. There is every indication that the United States intends to protract the war in the thought that Japan would not be able to stand the strain of a war of attrition. To vanquish the United States, aside from Britain which relies on American aid to carry on the war, is to a large extent to solve the problem of strengthening the economic position of our country. Here is an opportunity for the people at home to render services to the State which will bear comparison with those of the officers and men at the front.

Shipping Policy

HOCHI

The Japan Shipping Federation has presented to the Government a set of recommendations for strengthening the nation's wartime shipping structure. Some of the proposals of the federation would solve the problem of strengthening Japan's fleet of merchant vessels. Ever since the China affair the Government has been giving close attention to the improvement of the country's merchantile navy. Last year the Cabinet approved plans for State management of shipping. The rapidity with which the war situation is developing makes it necessary for the Government to be quick in solving for once the question of constructing a shipping structure which would enable the country to meet the rapidly increasing needs of shipping circles in wartime.

First Cabinet Meet For Year Convened

(Continued from Page 1)

month as "the Day for Observance of the Imperial Rescript," by abolishing the heretofore existed Greater Asia Service Day (Koa Hoko Bi) which took place on the first day of every month.

By establishing this Imperial Rescript Observance Day, which is to be put into effect from the current month, the Government has it in mind to refresh every month the entire nation's memory of the day, when the war was declared by the Imperial Rescript on Britain and America, into a renewed feeling and courage of ever stronger unity and solidarity of all the nation, who are thus designed to be yet more resolute in their determination to prosecute the Greater East Asia War.

Takes Over Command

The Yokosuka Naval Station Thursday announced that Rear-Admiral Risaburo Fujita, newly-appointed Chief of the Staff of the Station, has arrived at his new post as the successor to Rear-Admiral Masao Kanazawa, who was transferred to an important post.

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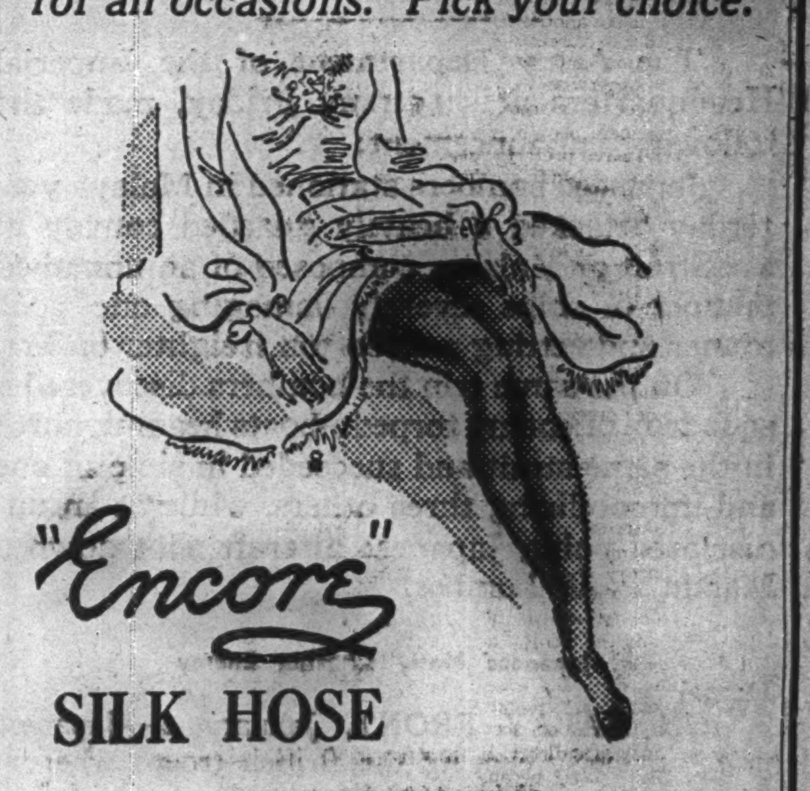

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FACTORS IN SUCCESS OF NAVY ARE GIVEN

(Continued from Page 1)

Navy in Malaya intended to start action behind the Japanese warships. This design was soon suspected by the Japanese submarines, which quickly brought on the activity of the Navy air force. The enemy's intended disturbances were soon eliminated by the timely action of the Imperial Navy.

The Prince of Wales, it will be recalled, had many experiences of being attacked by the German fighting planes, the vessel being saved everytime by virtue of the ship's 48 machine-guns and 16 anti-aircraft guns. So, at the time of their being faced by the Japanese attacks recently, the ship was regarded as invulnerable. The enemy failed to see the difference between the training adopted by the Japanese Navy and that by the German forces. The Imperial Navy fliers have been largely trained on the sea and Germans on land. The Prince of Wales, therefore, never dreamed of the Japanese method of air-torpedoing by close contact—even smashing the planes against the ship. Before such daredevil means of attack, the ship's defenses were almost helpless, it was found out too late.

It is apparent that the Japanese torpedo planes, all of them, did not strike thus of the Prince of Wales. But it is also plain that all of the planes dived down closely to their target as if they meant to smash against it. This was proved by the accounts of their experiences by the British sailors, as reported in Shanghai telegrams.

Some reports from abroad say that Britain confessed that it is now in need of radically changing its sea stratagems because to the losses around Malaya. The enemy has now awakened to the indispensable need of strengthening the air forces belonging to their navy, the reports assert. So it seems highly probable that the future counter-attacks by the combined American and British sea forces will be staged with new tactics.

One thing to be remembered in this connection by the Japanese nation is the fact that Heaven always helps the strenuous effort put up by the righteous. The Hawaii naval victory was of course mainly the reward of the constant effort of the Imperial Navy to prepare themselves against the most formidable enemy possible. The victory, however, could not have been achieved so brilliantly if there had not been the Heaven's help as reported.

There was, the reports say, a strong rain-storm prevailing two or three days just up to the time of Japan's attack on the islands. Because of the storm, the patrol by the warplanes was given up just prior to the time of the attack. If there had not been the storm and consequently the air patrol carried on, there might have not been that victory by the Imperial Navy.

Heavenly Aid Seen

History shows Japan had often been helped by Heaven in its efforts of effecting something stupendous. The point is that the divine help must only be expected when the effort to be helped is at its height and the cause is righteous from all standpoints.

America, it is to be noted, had been boasting about its world's largest Navy. This navy was not intended as a real means of actually defending the nation, but as a diplomatic weapon to intimidate other countries before the country sets about realizing some illegitimate design. It is quite natural that the navy lacked the training of men so as to fully demonstrate the strength of this large navy in its actual engagements.

After all it is said about the superioity of the Imperial Navy and incidentally of the utter confusion caused on the enemy side by the Japanese victories, the nation of the Rising Sun Empire should never be allowed to relax with the victories, nor too much elated over the facts. On the contrary, the whole nation, with renewed resolution at the outset of a New Year, should be prepared against a protracted warfare into which the present war is expected to develop.

Notice

Due to suspension of evening editions by all Japanese papers during the New Year holidays, there will be no issues of the Japan Times & Advertiser Evening Edition on January 1, 2, 3 and 4. Publication will be resumed on January 5. Morning editions will be delivered daily as usual.

Masaaki Iinuma, World Famous Pilot, Reported Killed in Action in Malaya

Masaaki Iinuma, world famous pilot, died in action according to a report from the war front, in the northern part of the Malay Peninsula.

Flier Iinuma joined the Imperial Army Air Force on the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The last time he wrote to his family at Araijiku, Omori-ku, was December 9. In this note he said that he had only been thinking about Japan ever since he was sent to the Malay front. "My comrades and I are in high spirits," he wrote.

He had enough experience of war to be firmly convinced that victory in the Greater East Asia War will be the Japanese.

Mrs. Iinuma when interviewed by the Asahi on Friday, said that she had been praying that her husband might die only by fighting the national cause since he joined the air force, and that she was now happy in the thought that her husband died in action.

Mr. Iinuma gained international fame after he successfully flew to Europe in the Kamikaze plane on the occasion of the coronation of King George VI. motorized unit concentrations in the been on the non-official staff of the Army Aviation Headquarters.

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FUEHRER CONDEMNS JEWISH CONSPIRACY

Says in New Year Proclamation Axis Camp Certain to Win Over Enemies

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 2.—The Fuehrer's New Year Proclamation which was read over all German broadcasting stations on New Year's Eve at first gave a survey of his repeated efforts to maintain the peace in the world even after the outbreak of the war in 1939. The Jewish Anglo-American conspiracy, however, as well as the policy of the United States frustrated this attempt. The Fuehrer's talk follows:

"Thus the year 1941 had come and with it the beginning of the greatest struggle the world ever has seen. I do not need to recall at the end of this year all those events the greatness of which has so powerfully involved all of us. However, if on June 22 nearly all the European countries rose in arms against their common enemy then this was proof enough for the full realization of the danger which hardly ever before has threatened our continent to such an extent.

"The enemy coalition had resolved to make war against Germany and I owed it to the safety of the Reich, to the existence of our people and, after all, to the future of the entire European continent not to lose another hour in order to ward off the threatening danger by quick action and to save all those lives which otherwise would have had to be sacrificed to a much larger extent. The German people will believe that I would have preferred peace to war. For peace would have meant for me a lot of good work in Germany. All that I and the national socialist movement in Germany have been prevented from accomplishing for years as a consequence of the war is filling me with the deepest regret.

Idlers Steal Precious Line

"It is really a shame that it was impossible to prevent idlers and lazybones from stealing the precious time of a man who was determined to devote the time of his life to cultural, social and economic tasks in the interest of his people. The same is true of Facsist Italy where, likewise, a single man established his name for all times to come in the history of his nation by having created a national revolution of secular dimensions which can never be compared with any democratic achievement of those pocket thieves and dividend hunters who, as is the case in the Anglo-Saxon countries, squander the wealth of their fathers or accumulate additional fortunes by dirty business transactions. But just because this young Europe is busy solving really great tasks it will not allow the representatives of a group of Powers of 'Haves' to deprive it of the last things that make life worth living such as the value of their own people, its freedom and its general social and human existence.

"We therefore readily understand that at last also Japan, tired of an everlasting blackmailing and daring threats, finally acted in self-defense against the most infamous war inciter of all times. Thus there stands a mighty front of national states reaching from the Channel to East East in their fight against a Jewish-Capitalistic—olshevisitic world conspiracy. The first year of this fight has now come to an end. It is the year of greatest victories in human history. What the German soldiers and the soldiers of the other allied nations accomplished is unique and everlasting.

"For centuries these battles and victories will still be talked about and admired as the greatest deeds carried out in the spirit of self preservation of nations that were conscious of their honor. Known are the result of these victories, namely the security of the nation has been retained despite the many air attacks, the existence of the peoples has been safeguarded as well as the future of their chidren. One simply cannot imagine the frightful misfortune which would have come over Germany and all the rest of Europe if the Jewish Bolshevism had been victorious as the ally of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt.

Delivered Europe to Stalin

"For Churchill and Roosevelt have delivered Europe to Stalin. And I am speaking now believing in Divine Justice. The Bolshevist monster to which these statesmen wanted to deliver the European nations will destroy their own peoples in time to come. Thus the Jew will not succeed in exterminating the European peoples but he himself will become the victim of his own plot. Britain and the U.S.A. cannot destroy the European nations by the means of Bolshevism but their own peoples will sooner or later succumb to this world pest.

"Fighting on the Eastern front is still kept up by unscrupulous, senseless and sanguinary sacrifices of the Bolshevic slaves, yet it will slowly become paralyzed at the various fronts. In East Asia, however, fighting has just begun. The nations have thrown off their shackles and are fighting against the common enemy. The coming year will expect a great deal from us. The front and those at home will fulfill these demands. The people at home as one national socialist community will, if necessary, bring any and even the last sacrifice. Men and women at home will work for the feeding of our people and for the strengthening and safe guarding of our armaments.

"As to the front: Also for them the hour of action will come again when they can complete what they have already achieved. At the turn of this year we can only ask God Almighty that he may give the German people and its soldiers the strength to accomplish what is necessary to be done for liberty and future existence of the nation. We all shall faithfully do our duty and he who really for the very existence of his people, for its daily bread and for its future, will be victorious. He, however, who is trying to destroy nations with his Jewish hatred will fall. We all will therefore ask God Almighty that the year 1942 may bring the decision for the rescue of our people and of the nations allied with us."

Donation From Nazis

While the people of Germany are jubilant and sending congratulations on Japan's victory at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, the German Nazis branch here expressed their jubilation by donating Wednesday morning, a war relief fund of ¥15,000, each, to the War and Navy Ministries, respectively. The above photo shows a member of the War Ministry receiving the money from Nazi Naval Attache, Paul Wennecker.

DEVELOP SOUTH SEAS, DECLARES ISHIHARA

Economic Possibilities of Southern Regions Pointed Out by Colonizer

A glowing picture of eonomic possibilities in the South Seas and East Indies area was painted by Koichiro Ishihara, President of the Ishihara Industrial Company, in an interview with a Domei representative. The industrial and shipping magnate whose company has been instrumental in developing Japanese activities in the South held that the greatest prospects for the economic development of that area have just been opened up as the result of the present war, although the real conflict was actually started when Japan withdrew from the League of Nations in 1933. Elaborating on his experiences in the South Seas, he continued:

"It is reported that I have gone through various hardships and difficulties in the past. If there were hardships in my past life, they have all been due to obstacles placed by the Anglo-Saxons against my enterprises. Yet the southern regions are dear to me as if they are my native land.

Place Is Beautiful

"Not only are the southern countries as beautiful and pleasant as a dreamland, but the inhabitants of these territories are most pleasant to deal with. Never have I experienced an unpleasant incident in my relations with these people. The people of Malaya, the Indonesian Islands, and the Dutch East Indies believe that the ancestors of the Yamato race came originally from their own territories. They are pleasant to us because they think we are their blood relatives.

"Furthermore they still remember he deep impression they received when they heard of the annihilation of the Russian-Baltic fleet by the Japanese navy at the time of the Russo-Japanese War.

"The people of those countries always address any Japanese as 'Tuan,' which means 'master,' whether he is a fisherman or a carpenter, a term which is never used in addressing Chinese. In sharp contrast to the friendly attitude of these people, the Anglo-Saxon race has constantly been antagonistic to us. Japanese goods have been taxed 100 per cent, and Japanese immigration has been prohibited. Goods from nearby Japan have been kept out in order to allow goods from distant European countries to come in. The kindness of the natives and the cruelty of the Anglo-Saxons have finally caused us to rise.

"People's ideas seem to differ in accordance with the nature of their work. As the nation's foreign trade depended on European and American countries, the great financial interests would not readily give up their dependence upon them, which is natural enough. However, in my own work I fought the Anglo-Saxons far more than I depended on them. Yet one cannot become great by merely thinking of onself. For the entire nation, I think it will be quite safe if we are closely united with the South, even if we are economically isolated from Europe and America. Those who benefited by depending upon Europe and America were only the financial groups.

South Materials Sufficient

"The people as a whole would have more than sufficient materials if they advance southward, but because of the financial groups which did not want to hurt the feelings of Great Britain and the United States, the unfortunate condition of the people have heretofore been overlooked.

"We must unite to fight Great Britain and the United States. For this reason I thought I should return home quickly. When I left the South, the local inhabitants held a banquet for me, at which I told them that when I came south the next time I would come with Japanese troops. All cheered when I said that. Now it is turning out just as I said.

"We have gained glorious victories. We must win. and we must develop. The southern region is not as poor as many Japanese think. It is not a land yet to be developed; it is already bearing fruit. The country is so fertile that after the seeds are planted, it is necessary only to watch them grow and then to harvest the crop.

"Sugar produced in the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines totals 4,500,000 tons per year, or enough to meet the requirements of the Japanese people for three years. Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, and Thailand produce 90 per cent of the world's rubber output, whereas Japan required only one-twentieth of this amount before the present war. Australian wool supplies British needs, but even then one half of the total output is left over.

"Tin, Iron, steel, oil, hemp, wool, and many other products have to be restricted because otherwise there will be a great overproduction.

"These materials will have to be brought to Japan and Japanese manufactures sent to these southern countries. For this trade, ships aggregating about 20,000,000 tons will be required. Then when Japan develops manufacturing industries sufficient to utilize all that can be produced in the southern areas, the 700,000,000 peoples of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will all become prosperous."

NAZIS UPHOLD STAND OF JAPAN ON MANILA

P.I. Capital Not Open City—Cites British Action Against Cologne

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 31.—The Wilhelmstrasse commented upon the fact that the Japanese Forces did not recognize Manila as an open city. It was stated here that this attitude of Japan was truly justified for this did not refer only to the important military establishments situated within the city of Manila but this was also constantly the case with the British attitude toward German cities in the course of their aerial warfare.

As verification, they claim the British side had initiated aerial warfare against Germany's open towns some time ago and thus openly declare that Japan is completely justified in saying that there existed no difference between such German cities as Cologne and Bielefeld, which are well known cities in Western Germany, and Manila.

After all, the Americans had free hand in turning over Manila to the Japanese forces at any time and in this connection, the Wilhelmstrasse recalls the ways and means employed by the Americans at the time of the Spanish-American War when the United States conquered the Philippines.

According to an American testimony, cruel atrocities had been committed at that time by the Americans. Moreover, the promise of liberty which had been given time and again by the United States to the Commonwealth Government has never been carried out.

END OF YEAR 1941 REVIEWED BY DUCE

Italy Made Great Strides in Military, Diplomatic and Economic Fields

The end of the year 1941 and the beginning of 1942 was viewed in Italy from the angle of words of the Duce pronounced by him on December when he addressed the Fascist women stating that the war would be long and severe according to the German News Agency.

This realization which dawned upon the people already in the beginning of 1941 explains the whole inner-and foreign political development of Italy in 1941. It is also reflected in the Italian conduct of the war during the past. In 1941 Italy gave up her position in East Africa which had become untenable during the 536 days of fighting ending with the fall of Gondar on November 28. On the other hand, Italy, in cooperation with Germany, occupied military positions on the Adriatic Sea, in the Balkans and, on the Aegaean Islands of Greece which are of strategic importance in a long war.

The diplomatic developments in the past year showed the same tendency of extending and strengthening the Italian positions in Europe. This policy was crowned by various political, military and economic agreements within the framework of the Axis policy of the Anti-Comintern Pact and of the Tripartite Pact. The past began and ended with the battle of the Cyrenaica. After the temporary loss of this territory during January and February its reoccupation with lightning speed with the aid of the German Africa Corps occurred during April of the same year.

At the close of 1941, Cyrenaica was lost again but the flags of the Axis Powers are still flying over Bardia and Sollum in the extreme East. On April 6, the war against Jugoslavia started ending with the capitulation of Jugoslavia and Greece on April 23. Next followed the occupation of the strategically important island of Corfu at the entrance of the Adria and during the beginning of May the occupation of the entire archipelago of the Greek islands in the Aegean Sea. On May 29, Italy took part in the occupation of Crete.

Attack Red Russia

About three weeks after the completion of this landing operation the war against Russia started. Already on June 27, i.e. five days after the outreak of hostilities, Italy cent her first division to the East. However, Italy's war centered mainly in the Mediterranean area. The naval warfare in the Mediteranean culminated in the great naval battle to the south of Cape Matapan on March 28 and 29.

In the course of this battle Italy lost three medium-sized cruisers and two destroyers while Britain lost one cruiser and one medium-sized vessel while several other British ships were damaged. A further naval engagement took place on December 17 when the Italian fleet protected a convoy repulsing a British attack. A German flying corps took part in the battles of the Mediterranean. It made its debut on January 3 and said farewell again on July 6. On December 16 the Italian army communique reported for the first time since summer operations of German planes in attacks on Malta.

In the course of numerous British air raids on Sicily and southern Italy several towns were the objectives of the British raids. Up till now the Italian army communiques reported for all parts of Italy, the Dodecanese and North Africa a total of 767 persons killed and, 554 persons injured in the course of these attacks.

In the field of foreign politics, the year 1941 was opened by the declaration of the Council of Ministers on January 7 confirming loyalty to the Axis policy. From this declaration resulted all further developments: the cooperation with Germany on all fields the foreign policy, especially in the Balkans and in the realm of the Danube, in the Tripartite Pact system, the cooperation on the war against Soviet Russia, the collaboration with Japan and the declaration of war against the U.S.A. with Germany and the other allied States.

Meets Fuehrer Three Times

The Duce met the Fuehrer three times in the course of the past year. Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, was six times in Germany during that same period. The subjugation of Jugoslavia and the establishment of a new political order in the Balkans and in the Danube realm was followed by the proclamation of independence of the Croat State on April 16, the annexation of Dalmatia and of the province of Laibach, the severing of Montenegro and the creation of Greater Albania as far as Wardar including the Kossovo territory. Italy concluded a military agreement with Croatia on May 18 as well as a guarantee treaty lasting for 25 years. On the same day the Duke of Spoleto was assigned King of Croatia.

Italy's friendly relations with Japan were strengthened by the visit of the Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka to Rome on March 31 and by the visit of the Japanese military mission in summer. These friendly relations were once more confirmed by the renewal of the Anti-Comintern Pact for a period of five years on November 25 and finally by the conclusion of the military alliance with Japan with a simultaneous declaration of war against the U.S.A. on December 11.

Regarding her relations with France a change became noticeable in the course of the year 1941 becoming evident to everybody only after the meeting of Reich Marshal Goering with Petain on December 1. On December 10, Count Ciano met the French Foreign Minister, Admiral Darlan, at Turin and on December 20 Ambassador Buti was appointed Italy's plenipotentiary in Paris. Italy's diplomatic relations with Spain were characterized by the Duce-Franco meeting at Bordighera on February 11 and 12.

The demands of the expanding war made it necessary that the country's economic affairs were adapted radically to the war needs in the course of 1941—The entire food problem of the armed forces as well as of the population was completely placed under the control of the Minister of Agriculture. The raw material policy of Germany and Italy were adjusted to each other by an economic agreement concluded in June. Toward the end of the year bread and clothing were rationed in Italy and all commodities were practically placed under the control of the State. The financial policy of the country was characterized by the issue of new five per cent treasury bonds yielding 20 million lira within a few weeks.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1942

The Fall of Manila

Another glorious chapter has been written into the pages of history by our valiant Army and Navy when Manila—the last outpost of American Imperialism—was entered by our forces on the afternoon of January 2.

The Japanese troops converging on the city of Manila from the north and the south are reported to have begun to enter Manila on the morning of January 2. As we go to press, we learn that increasing numbers of Japanese forces are making their way into the capital city of the Philippines.

It is not surprising that reports say that American soldiers are fleeing to the fortified island of Corregidor at the mouth of Manila Bay. General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the American forces in East Asia, himself reportedly wounded in one of the recent bombings by Japanese planes, has left Manila and sought refuge on the same fortified island. Since there is little likelihood of Japanese air forces overlooking those forces fleeing from Manila, the scene now being enacted around Manila Bay may be akin to what transpired at Dunkirk about two years ago.

The fall of Manila, although it will be followed by more or less persistent forms of guerrilla warfare, must shortly lead to the complete subjugation of the island of Luzon by Japanese arms. The second largest and populous island of Mindanao has been in the hands of Japanese troops for some time. The Japanese capture of these islands is important for a two-fold reason. First, it means the loss of the East Asia outpost of American Imperialism, the base for the past forty years for the expansion of American capitalism on the Asiatic mainland. Second, it means the loss of a second keypoint in the triangular line of defense formed with Hongkong and Singapore, the so-called ABCD encirclement line against Japan. Of these three vital points in the aggressive triangle only Singapore now remains.

America began to bolster her defenses at Manila almost immediately after the outbreak of the present war in Europe. It was boastfully said that Manila would be able to take care of itself if defenses were extended at the cost of $1,000 million, provided with 500 airplanes, 100,000 soldiers, and a proportionate strength of the navy.' As a matter of fact, the military forces prior to the present East Asia war were estimated at some 130,000 of whom 20,000 were Americans, the air forces at 250 units including the much vaunted "flying fortresses," and the naval forces at some 70, including one heavy cruiser, two or three light cruisers, 15 destroyers, 25 submarines.

With all these forces the Americans succumbed to Japanese arms in less than one month. Their fate was practically sealed when their air forces were annihilated in the opening few days of the campaign. Their hope of being reinforced from any direction was gone when the main Pacific fleet was destroyed at Pearl Harbor on the first day of the war and the main force of the British navy in East Asia went down to the bottom two days later. The campaign of Luzon, taken individually, proves again that no fort can be strong enough to withstand determined human exertion.

The conclusion of large-scale military operations in the island of Luzon will unquestionably give the Japanese a free hand in other theaters of war. That the present pressure on Singapore will be doubled is easy to surmise. What further steps may be taken must of course remain a military secret. But when it is known that the current Japanese strategic plan aims at the destruction of the ABCD line, with regard chiefly to the United States and Britain, we may be certain that the army and navy forces released from service in the Philippines will be turned to some new directions with no small advantage. Wherever may be the new fields for operations, they must be of vital importance to the defense line which had so aggressively been formed against this country up to the war's outbreak. It seems equally clear that the gap made between American and British bases by the loss of Manila will remain open, to give Japanese arms freedom and security enough to deal with American and British positions independently and separately. For the war of Luzon and the war in progress in Malaya has amply proved that America is technically unable to send any reinforcement to East Asia, and that Britain has more than she can do in defending her far-flung interests and positions which are coming under the increasing pressure of Japanese arms.

HAWAII, 'GIBRALTAR OF PACIFIC,' GOES THROUGH ZIGZAG HISTORY

Islands Relieved From Burden of U.S. 'Sugar Policy' —Dramatic Developments Spotlighted

By SHUN SAKURA

Since Japan has routed three-fourths of the American Pacific fleet stationed at Pearl Harbor, the Hawaiian islands have become a topic of the world. The United States used to boast of them as the "Gibraltar of the Pacific." Whether they are impregnable remains to be seen.

The United States acquired the Hawaiian islands by "sugar diplomacy" and sugar continued to play an important role in connection with the question of statehood for Hawaii. Well, when ownership of these islands change sugar may be replaced by rice diplomacy!

All-Embracing Diplomacy

Sugar diplomacy may sound sweet and innocent when compared with dollar diplomacy. But the former is merely an offspring of the latter which is an all-embracing diplomacy practiced by the United States.

The history of the annexation runs parallel with the Cuban protectorate when the United States plunged into a policy of territorial expansion in the late nineties under the guise of "manifest destiny."

The Hawaiian group which lies in the tropic zone consists of eight islands whose area is about 6,500 square miles. The distance from Honolulu to San Francisco is 2,100 miles, while it is 3,400 miles from Yokohama. The discovery of these islands is credited to Captain James Cook, an Englishman, who arrived at Kealakekua bay on the island of Hawaii in 1778. He named the islands Sandwich islands after Lord Sandwich of the British admiralty.

Short-Lived Republic

At the time of discovery by Captain Cook, four kings exercised their dominion over the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, and Kauai respectively. In 1798 Kamehameha, the son of a local chieftain on the island of Hawaii, conquered all the islands and established the Hawaiian kingdom which lasted for little over a century. The final reign of the kingdom ended with the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani in 1893, and the establishment of the Republic of Hawaii. The Republic was short-lived, for in 1898 the islands were annexed to the United States and became the Territory of Hawaii. In fact the Republic was a preliminary arrangement toward the ultimate annexation.

Some historians construe the annexation was the result of Queen Liliuokalani's attempt to set up a new constitution which would confer upon her greater power than formerly vested in her. However, facts indicate that it was sugar which caused her abdication. To sustain this theory a brief survey of the Hawaiian history might be helpful.

During the monarchial days, at one time or another, Britain, France, the United States and Japan had dealings with the Hawaiian government. In spite of the apparent keen rivalry among the powers the United States (which had as yet never dreamed about the open door policy or the Nine Power treaty) stole a march over its rivals.

In 1849 when France threatened the independence of the Hawaiian islands, Secretary of State James Buchanan wrote. "We ardently desire that the Hawaiian islands may maintain their independence. It would be highly injurious to our interests if, tempted by their weakness, they should be seized by Great Britain or France; more especially so since our recent acquisition from Mexico on the Pacific ocean." (There Mexican grabs refer to the acquisition of California and Texas).

Independence Objected

Again when Britain and France proposed a joint guarantee of the Hawaiian independence in 1888, the United States objected because of its alleged priority of interest.

Japan's relationship with the Hawaiian kingdom was brought about through immigration of Japanese laborers who had contributed in the development of the sugar industry. The first group of immigrants composed of 150 men arrived in 1868. In 1871 a treaty of amity and commerce was signed between Japan and the Hawaiian government, followed by an immigration treaty in 1888.

Unfortunately the relationship between the two countries was marred a year before the annexation, when the Hawaiian government refused to permit the entry of Japanese immigrants notwithstanding the treaty of immigration. The matter, however, was amicably settled.

Japan protested the annexation because it would tend to affect its vested rights secured under the Hawaiian treaty. But the annexation by the United States being an accomplished fact such protest, ended merely as a diplomatic gesture and placed Japan's objection on record.

U.S. Encroachment

Next we come to American encroachment upon the Hawaiian kingdom. In 1820 a group of missionaries headed by Hiram Bingham arrived from New England and founded churches, schools, hospitals, medical facilities and encouraged farming among the natives. Gradually the political and economic life of the islands fell into the hands of these missionaries, their descendants and other non-missionary American capitalists and exploiters. This economic penetration was largely instrumental in the annexation of the islands. The question of annexation came up before several administrations, beginning from President Tyler (1841-1845) but President McKinley finally recommended annexation.

In 1875 King Kalaukau concluded a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, whereby Hawaiian sugar was to be admitted free of tariff into the United States. Unfortunately the principal beneficiaries of this treaty were not the good natured easy-going natives, but the enterprising Americans. Just before the annexation of the islands to the United States the McKinley Tariff Act of 1890 repealed the reciprocity treaty, and the act put sugar on the free list, thus forcing Hawaiian planters to compete directly with Cuba, Java and Brazil.

As might be imagined the repercussions brought about by the passage of the Tariff Act were immediately felt in the islands which depended, and still depend, on sugar industry. According to the report of United States Minister Stevens to his government on November 20, 1892: "unless some positive measures of relief be granted, the depreciation of sugar property here (Hawaii) will continue to go on. Wise, bold action by the United States will rescue the property holders from great losses." Furthermore it is reported that a large portion of the twelve million dollar estimated loss will fall on Americans residing in the islands and in California.

Harrison's Recommendation

In submitting the treaty of annexation to the senate for confirmation, President Harrison recommended the following:

"Only two courses are now open; one the establishment of a protectorate by the United States, and the other, annexation full and complete. I think the latter course, which has been adopted in the treaty, will be highly promotive of the best interests of the Hawaiian people, and is the only one that will adequately secure the interests of the United States. These interests are not wholly selfish. It is essential that none of the great powers shall secure these islands."

In January 1893 a well pre-arranged bloodless coup d'tat transpired under the protection of the United States marines. An organization known as a "Committee of Public Safety," under cover of these marines, marched up to the government building. This self-appointed committee read a proclamation abrogating the Hawaiian monarchy and declared the existence of a provisional government "until terms of union with the United States have been negotiated and agreed upon." Immediately thereafter the United States Minister recognized the provisional government, which was headed by Judge Sanford B. Dole, its first president.

This revolution was "largely fomented by American interests," and the revolutionists were for the most part "conservative and law-abiding citizens, of the principal taxpayers, the leaders of industrial enterprises, etc."

Enjoys Prosperity

Meanwhile in 1894, the Wilson Tariff Act, which imposed a duty on sugar, came into existence and in effect repealed the McKinley Tariff Act of 1890. Once more Hawaiian sugar was admitted free into the United States, and the islands again enjoyed prosperity.

Speaking about the revolution it was reported that "In Hawaii the more influential and the propertied classes supported the revolution and desired annexation. In the United States the desire for expansion was stimulated by the fear that some other nation might seize the prize."

Commissioners representing the Provisional Government were sent to the United States to negotiate a treaty of annexation of the islands. The treaty was submitted to President Harrison who signed and presented it to the Senate, but due to change in the administration the matter passed on to President Cleveland. President Cleveland withdrew the treaty from the Senate and had an investigation made of the whole affair which seemed to have lost its sweet flavor!

Expansion Policy Adopted

Meanwhile Cleveland was succeeded by President McKinley, whose political acumen forced him to adopt the expansion policy as a result of the Spanish-American war. However, a new treaty was drafted, and on June 15, 1897, President McKinley submitted it to the Senate for ratification.

The following extract from President McKinley's message of June 15, 1897; sums up the whole history of Hawaiian sugar diplomacy:

"In brief, from 1820 to 1893, the course of the United States toward the Hawaiian islands has consistently favored their autonomous welfare with the exclusion of all foreign influence save our own, to the extent of upholding eventual annexation as the necessary outcome of that policy.

"Not only is the union of the Hawaiian territory to the United States no new scheme, but it is the inevitable consequence of the relation steadfastly maintained with that mid-Pacific domain for three-quarters of a century. Its accomplishment, despite successive denials and postponements, has been merely a question of time . . . Under such circumstances, annexation is not a change; it is a consummation."

New Supply of Linters

The excess cotton crop being stored by the Government is being used to provide munitions for the defense program. It is being cut up and used in the manufacture of guncotton, the first step in making smokeless powder for use in heavy and light artillery and rifle ammunition. Heretofore linters, short lengths of fiber recovered from seed hulls, were used for this purpose because they did not matt when floated in solutions. The long fibers were used for textiles.

There are not enough linters available, so the long staple fibers are being cut into short lengths by high-speed machines. Linters are used for making cellulose acetate plastics, rayon and nitro-cellulose lacquers, as well as guncotton, so the new process will assure a supply of cut fibers for all of these industries.

Tough

"It's tough to pay wartime prices for meat."

"You'll find it tougher, old man, if you pay less."

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

How to Cause Doshi-uchi

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

(Part I)

To attack enemy stronghold right in front is certainly one way of fighting, considered very honorable because perhaps it is an assault on where it is well expected. There are other ways of attack, that is, from the flank or the rear. But the most effective, and, to the enemy, most disconcerting, is attack from within his own ranks. This method was practiced even in the primitive period, as soon as men were capable of organization or strategy in fighting. Throwing of "lighted arrows," or burning torches, into the enemy castle, often resorted to in medieval warfare, was a device to cause panic and consternation from inside. It was also an oft-resorted tactics to send "ya-bumi" (arrow-letters) into enemy camps, advising surrender, desertion and turncoatism by offering tempting rewards or spreading false reports as to their alleged weakness or the superior power of the investing forces.

Nobunaga's Nightmare

There are many variations of this "from within" warfare, which belong to the category of "fifth column" tactics in modern fighting. It implies application of shrewdest mental powers to military purposes which makes war a contest of brains rather than of mere physical prowess. In this noiseless and bloodless combat as well as in actual crossing of swords in the open field our warriors of the heroic age were great adepts, of whom not the least conspicuous was Nobunaga himself. We all know his reckless audacity in actual battle, but no less deadly was he in weaving cobwebs of stratagem around his victims. From the enemy viewpoint, therefore, he was the most unscrupulous and "treacherous" of warriors.

One of Nobunaga's constant nightmares before he had made himself the first man of Japan was the westward advance of Uyesugi Kenshin of Suruga. Indeed he had repeatedly assured Kenshin that whenever he chose to start for the capital, he was prepared to throw open the gates of all his provinces and let his hordes pass, himself following as one of his humble vassals. If such an eventuality took place, Nobunaga would have been reduced to a second-rate feudatory, his ambition of ruling the whole land a mere dream. Nobunaga therefore daily and nightly wracked his brains how he might weaken Kenshin or frustrate his plans, while outwardly showing signs of friendly allegiance, even respectful submission.

Kenshin Befooled

In this situation Nobunaga heard of a report that one Kamizaki Kageiye, commander of Kenshin's forces garisoning the province of Etchu, (which was on the road of his possible westward advance) has sent a messenger to Owari, trying to sell a horse. He at once had this man brought to his house, and not only bought the horse, paying several hundreds of pieces of gold, but gave him a handsome tiger skin (a covetted commodity in those days) to be presented to his master, together with a personal letter, saying it was a privilege to buy such a horse and asking him to give the first chance of purchase if he ever had another such steed to spare.

Kamizaki was, of course, much pleased with the bargain, but kept it secret from his master lest he should be misunderstood or accused of love of profit. However, Kenshin came to know of it, and sent for Kamizaki, and, as soon as the latter came up, wrathfully demanded explanation. Stung to the quick by his master's suspicion and rude words, he retorted in a language none too reverential, whereon Kenshin flew into a rage and slew him with his own sword.

Yoshimoto Victimized

The fatal estrangement between Imagawa Yoshimoto, the redoubted Lord of Suruga, and his old faithful retainer, Toba Shinzaemon, was also due to Nobunaga's machination. Toba was a noted calligraphist, and Nobunaga, obtaining some specimens of his writing, caused one of his own brush-artists to practice imitation of his handwriting till he could produce a style hardly distinguishable from that of Toba. Thus were obtained a number of letters, allegedly written by Toba and addressed to one Murai, a friend of Nobunaga's, expressing a desire to come into secret contact with Nobunaga. These letters he gave to one Mori to make the most of them. Mori went down to Suruga under the disguise of a traveling merchant dealing in swordguards. Eventually he found his way to the house of one, Asahina Kosaburo, high-ranking retainer in Yoshimoto's service, and succeeded in selling a swordguard which he handed over, wrapped in a piece of paper, apparently a fragment torn from a letter. Asahina's attention was at once rivetted on the handwriting on the paper which he knew was the work of his superior, Toba.

Unmistakable Evidence

"Where did you get this?" asked Asahina.

"I sold a swordguard to a young page in the service of Honorable Murai the other day, and he was generous enough to give me the old one he was replacing, and that was the paper in which it was wrapped, if I remember rightly, sir."

Asashina lost no time in sending the scrap to his master, and the latter jumped to conclusions about his old retainer. He immediately sent word, summoning Toba, but a little later changed his mind and sent an executioner to kill him on the way. Thus the poor old Toba was caught at Yoshida where he had arrived on his way to Imagawa's headquarters, and was put to the sword without rhyme or reason. It was the first coup in Nobunaga's historic campaign against his great foe, Imagawa Yoshimoto whom he later crushed in the famous battle of Okehazama (1560).

(To Be Concluded)

War Of Greater East Asia

By DR. SAKUTARO TACHI, LLD.

IV

As a result, it is generally believed as tolerable that hostile actions can be taken simultaneously with the declaration of war. So it is impossible, according to this provision for one of the belligerent countries to take hostile action, which the other belligerent country does not expect. The object of the provision naturally cannot be attained. The treaty is a semblance of mere international commitments. It remains as a vain weapon of intimidation and restriction. It also is an illusion without substance. It is far from the real objective of any war to let an enemy country know what the other country is going to do on warlike actions. It cannot be pointed out without hesitation that The Hague Treaty has no reason for existence as a matter of fact. Ignorance of this treaty for the right of self-preservation or right of self-defense is unavoidable under these circumstances.

The Kellogg-Briand Pact

The opinion also is advanced that the opening of war for the convenience of a national policy runs counter to the Kellogg-Briand Anti-War Pact. This pact simply prohibits the use of force or opening of war for a national policy without establishing appropriate measures for settling international disputes. Such a pact is unreasonable and impracticable to say the least. In the United States' note of June, 1928, concerning the pact, it is mentioned that there exists nothing that restricts or violates the right of self-defense, because this right ought to be properly possessed by every country. This is only too natural. Japan's declaration of war and adoption of necessary war measures to break through a very serious situation confronting it out of the so-called ABCD encircling front are not unreasonable. Any criticism against this action as violating the Kellogg-Briand Anti-War Pact is not justifiable.

U.S.-British Hypocrisy

The United States and Britain pose as guardians of Democracy. They feign to respect international equality and to make efforts for the maintenance of world peace. Their actions, however, vary from their avowed policies. They deny racial equality. The American Immigration Law is a dishonor to Japanese as well as other races. At the Versailles Treaty following World War I Japan attempted to induce all nations to insert the principle of racial equality into the League of Nations Covenant, but, mainly through American and British opposition, this country's advocacy was mutilated with the result that only the following letters were included in the preamble of the Covenant: "by the enforcement of the principle of equality of nations and just treatment of their nationals." As a matter of fact, these Powers have not recognized the equality of nations.

Their reasons for opposing it are apparent. They have large territories on the surface of the globe and are simply trying to maintain the status quo. They are absorbed in keeping intact their already acquired rights and interests and for this they do not reconsider their past misdeeds, but are determined to hamper the natural development of other nations.

They hardly like to recognize spheres of living necessary for the existence of other nations. Forcing submission upon other nations by their strength is their traditional policy. Armament restriction often was championed by them, but the result was always advantageous to them. Their actions thus have formed causes of world disturbances.

The United States maintains the Monroe Doctrine on the American Continent, but does not recognize the same right to other countries. It has been employing its reckless policy of extending its political activities to East Asia in an effort to impede Japan's continental development. American and British statesmen sometimes are led to think it wise for them to recognize other countries advocating a principle akin to the Monroe Doctrine, but they have never practised this.

Japan's Life Threatened

Constant menaces from the United States and Britain eventually motivated Japan to enter into a very close alliance with Germany and Italy, in spite of the fact that at first this country had in mind to dispose of the East Asiatic situation independently of the European situation. Their economic blockade against Japan really threatened this country's life. This dastardly step is considered by Japan in the same category as shooting this country with a rifle. Military pressure was added to economic pressure. The result was that Japan stood in arms against these implacable enemy countries. This War, as is mentioned in the Imperial Rescript, is based on Japan's right of self-preservation and self-defense.

(Note) In the Roosevelt-Churchill joint declaration of August 14, 1941, it is mentioned that the United States and Britain respect economic matters of all nations and pledge that they will try to let them, large or small, have raw materials necessary for their economic prosperity. They referred to this because lack of understanding on this problem by the League of Nations was one of the potent factors leading to that great organization's collapse. Much doubts, however, are entertained as to whether the Anglo-American commitment will be fulfilled.

As regards the Monroe Doctrine, Steven Early, private secretary to President Roosevelt, in the summer of 1941, explained on behalf of the President that all the American countries should jointly decide on disposal and administration of any country in the American continents possibly to be invaded by Germany and that this principle can be applied to countries other than the American continents. Mr. Early also said that the United States Government will interfere with China and India for the reason that these countries are included in the sphere of American influence in East Asia. He said that the United States has no idea to interfere with French Indo-China. However, it is clear that President Roosevelt has no intention to apply this policy to countries other than those on the American continents.

—The End—

Publications Received

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Kurogane Kaiho; a report of the Kurogane-kai, or the Society for the Promotion of Sea Defense, Vol. 1, No. 2 dated December 30, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Society, Tokyo.

Shizen Kagaku to Hakubutsukan (Natural Science and Museum), Nos. 11 and 12, November-December, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Science Museum, Tokyo; largely devoted to the study of natural science.

Shisei Shuho; a report on the city administration, Nos. 141 dated December 27, 1941 and 142 dated January 3, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, The Tokyo Municipal Government. The feature articles: To Protect the Air of Tokyo, Don't Rely on What Would Not Come, To Celebrate the War Victory but Don't Elate with, It Mayor Okubo's New Year Message to the Citizens, and the Year Which Will Bring Us Back to True Japan.

Farm Product in Philippines

The average production of a farm family in the Philippines is not more than P170 annually, or a little over P14 every month. Handicapped by lack of tools or farming equipment (38 per cent of farmers do not have plows), the great majority grow only one crop a year, despite opportunities to grow many more. Only 65 per cent of the farmers have work animals.

There exists a high percentage of changeless farm tenancy. Half of the farmers are tenants and that practically all remain in their poor state throughout their lives.

Lack of crop diversification leaves the farmer and his land idle the rest of the year after harvest. Average farmer works less than 150 days a year. Less than one half of palay farmers grow anything else but palay, and that not more than one third of coconut farms grow any crop in addition to coconuts.

While Central Luzon, Cebu, Iloilo, and Occidental Negros contain more than one hundred persons for every square kilometer, the Cagayan valley and some parts of Mindanao contain less than 40 persons for every square kilometer.

Production in the Philippines is concentrated in the hands of a few. One-eighth of the farmers control or own more than seven-tenths of the farm area, and six per cent of the commercial establishments in the Philippines do over 91 per cent of the business in the country. Four per cent of fishing operators in the country catch more than half of the fish annually.

Although Filipinos operate 85 per cent of all establishments; aliens do more than 87 per cent of the business, control over 85 per cent of the capital invested and pay over 87 per cent of of the salaries and wages.

Agrarian unrest in the northern provinces may be explained by the fact that only 40 per cent of Filipino families are landowners and that 17 per cent of all families in the Philippines own neither house nor land.

Social and General

A volume entitled "A Life of Teifu Suganuma" who was a Japanese pioneer in the Philippines and died at Manila in 1889, written by Professor Kanesada Hanazono, of Waseda University, who was both author and traveler, will soon be published by the Tokyo Broadcasting Publishing Company. In preparation for this work Professor Hanazono spent last summer in Taiwan. An article on his impressions of Fort Zeelandia at Anping was printed in the January number of Tourist and Travel News.

The White Russian community of Kobe, about 400 in number, gathered at the premises of the White Russian Society, Yamamoto-dori, on New Year's Day to pledge their loyalty to Japan as an Asiatic race. On January 11 the Society will sponsor a Christmas party for children at the Kobe Y.M.C.A.

Representatives of the 500 Chinese residents of Kobe gathered at their respective clubs and meeting places on the afternoon of New Year's Day to celebrate and further effect Japanese-Chinese friendship.

Mrs. Bertha Braun-Buechner, who arrived in Kobe early last year from India, died on Saturday, December 27, at the age of 39. The late Mrs. Braun-Buechner was a widow and leaves two children, aged thirteen and seven respectively. The funeral service was held at the Church of the Sacred Heart on Saturday December 29. The remains were cremated and will be kept at the Funeral Parlor of Messers. Mitchell to be sent to Germany after the war.

The German Embassy and the Japan branch of the Nazi Party on December 31 donated the sum of ¥15,000 to the cheer fund of the Navy Office for sick and wounded naval officers and men.

The money was conveyed by Vice-Admiral Paul Wenneker, naval attache at the German Embassy, and Director Heck, of the Japan branch of the Nazi Party.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.

Sunday
—Morning—

6:00 News.
7:00 Time: News: Radio Exercise.
8:00 News: Orchestra "Verdi's Opera Selections."
8:50 Radio Exercise.
9:00 Tokyo Child Choir's Children Song Suite.
10:00 Seio Wind Music Band under Junji Tsuji.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time: News: Naniwabushi by Musahi Azuma.
1:00 Fuji Semi-European Orchestra under Shinichi Kondo.
2:00 Kabuki Drama.
3:00 News.
3:30 Radio Exercise for workers.
5:00 News: Music.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News: Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra, "The Sun-Rise."
6:30 Chamber Music by Takagi Trio, composed by Masuo Nakamura (Violin), Fumio Suzuki (Cello) and Toroku Takagi (piano) "Hungarian Dance No. 6" (Brahms), "Menuet" (Mozart), "Military March" (Schubert) and others.
7:00 Time: News.
7:30 Talk on "The War of Greater East Asia and Japan's Industry," by Ginjiro Fujiwara.
8:00 Drama Stage (Yuraku Theater) Relay; "Our Happy Home" by Roppa Furukawa and His Theatrical Group.
9:00 News: Samurai Story Telling by Hakkaku Oshima; Japan Broadcasting Choir.
10:00 Time: Today's War Situation and News.
11:00 News.

Monday
—Morning—

6:00 News.
7:00 Time: News: Radio Exercise.
8:00 News: Chamber Music "The Kiser Quartet in C major" (Haydn): Orchestra "Egmont Overture" (Beethoven).
8:50 Radio Exercise.
10:00 News.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time: News: Tokyo Lied Symphony Orchestra under Masao Horino; "Patriotic March," March "The Imperial Rule Assistance," Waltz "The Story of a Vienna Wood" (J. Strauss) and others.
1:00 "Little Nation's Afternoon" program.
3:00 News.
3:30 Radio Exercise for workers.
5:00 News: Music.
5:50 Program Announcement.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News: Drama "Brilliant Fighters, the eagle."
6:30 Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra under Terunobu Sakanishi: The War of Greater East Asia March Album.
7:00 Time: News.
7:30 Talks on "The Resolution on Every Occupation," by Nobuo Kagei (Agriculture), Keisuke Tsurimichi (Industry), Masaji Yasune (Traffic) and Saneki Kitamura (Commerce).
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement: Noh Song Recital.
9:00 News Military Affairs Announcement: Story Telling by Yaozo Ichikawa.
10:00 Time: Today's War Situation and News.
11:00 News.